



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,862

號二十六百三千九萬一第

日六初月五年申庚

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 21st, 1920.

一拜禮

號一廿月六年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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In Bags 50 lbs. net.
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Hongkong, June 16th, 1920.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " to 9.30 " " " 10 "

9.30 " to 11.00 " " " 15 "

11.30 " to 12.30 p.m. " " 15 "

12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " " " 15 "

2.30 " to 5.00 " " " 15 "

5.00 " to 8.00 " " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.

9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes

11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m.

8.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " " 10 "

11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " 15 "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 "

1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " 15 "

5.30 " to 8.00 " " " 10 "

8.00 " to 8.30 " " " 15 "

8.30 " to 8.00 " " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Yokohama	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Yokohama	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Yokohama	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Yokohama	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Yokohama	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Yokohama	No. 13 Through Yokohama	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Yokohama	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through Yokohama	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through Yokohama	No. 20 Local
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
CANTON (at 7.15 a.m.) dep.		7.20		8.25		8.35		9.40		9.50		10.55		11.05		12.10		12.20		12.30
SHEN CHAI	arr.	8.00	arr.	12.07	arr.	12.17	arr.	13.22	arr.	13.32	arr.	14.37	arr.	14.47	arr.	15.52	arr.	16.02	arr.	16.12
SHEN CHAI	dep.	7.25	dep.	11.17	dep.	11.27	dep.	12.32	dep.	12.42	dep.	13.47	dep.	13.57	dep.	15.02	dep.	15.12	dep.	15.22
SHEN CHAI	arr.	10.25	arr.	12.32	arr.	12.42	arr.	13.47	arr.	13.57	arr.	15.02	arr.	15.12	arr.	16.17	arr.	16.27	arr.	16.37
SHEN CHAI	dep.	7.30	dep.	11.22	dep.	11.32	dep.	12.37	dep.	12.47	dep.	13.52	dep.	14.02	dep.	15.07	dep.	15.17	dep.	15.27
SHEN CHAI	arr.	10.30	arr.	12.37	arr.	12.47	arr.	13.52	arr.	14.02	arr.	15.07	arr.	15.17	arr.	16.22	arr.	16.32	arr.	16.42
SHEN CHAI	dep.	7.35	dep.	11.27	dep.	11.37	dep.	12.42	dep.	12.52	dep.	13.57	dep.	14.07	dep.	15.12	dep.	15.22	dep.	15.32
SHEN CHAI	arr.	10.35	arr.	12.42	arr.	12.52	arr.	13.57	arr.	14.07	arr.	15.12	arr.	15.22	arr.	16.27	arr.	16.37	arr.	16.47
SHEN CHAI	dep.	7.40	dep.	11.32	dep.	11.42	dep.	12.47	dep.	12.57	dep.	14.02	dep.	14.12	dep.	15.17	dep.	15.27	dep.	15.37
SHEN CHAI	arr.	10.40	arr.	12.47	arr.	12.57	arr.	14.02	arr.	14.12	arr.	15.17	arr.	15.27	arr.	16.32	arr.	16.42	arr.	16.52
SHEN CHAI	dep.	7.45	dep.	11.37	dep.	11.47	dep.	12.52	dep.	13.02	dep.	14.07	dep.	14.17	dep.	15.22	dep.	15.32	dep.	15.42
SHEN CHAI	arr.	10.45	arr.	12.52	arr.	13.02	arr.	14.07	arr.	14.17	arr.	15.22	arr.	15.32	arr.	16.37	arr.	16.47	arr.	16.57
SHEN CHAI	dep.	7.50	dep.	11.42	dep.	11.52	dep.	12.57	dep.	13.07	dep.	14.12	dep.	14.22	dep.	15.27	dep.	15.37	dep.	15.47
SHEN CHAI	arr.	10.50	arr.	12.57	arr.	13.07	arr.	14.12	arr.	14.22	arr.	15.27	arr.	15.37	arr.	16.42	arr.	16.52	arr.	17.02
SHEN CHAI	dep.	7.55	dep.	11.47	dep.	11.57	dep.	13.02	dep.	13.12	dep.	14.17	dep.	14.27	dep.	15.32	dep.	15.42	dep.	15.52
SHEN CHAI	arr.	10.55	arr.	13.02	arr.	13.12	arr.	14.17	arr.	14.27	arr.	15.32	arr.	15.42	arr.	16.47	arr.	16.57	arr.	17.07
SHEN CHAI	dep.	8.00	dep.	11.52	dep.	12.02	dep.	13.07	dep.	13.17	dep.	14.22	dep.	14.32	dep.	15.37	dep.	15.47	dep.	15.57
SHEN CHAI	arr.	11.00	arr.	13.07	arr.	13.17	arr.	14.22	arr.	14.32	arr.	15.37	arr.	15.47	arr.	16.52	arr.	17.02	arr.	17.12

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KNEE LENGTH.		FULL LENGTH.
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when we hap to hit on the

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BRITISH OILFIELDS.
ROYAL DUTCH SCHEME.

The *Sunday Express* wrote recently:—An extraordinary and far-reaching attempt on the part of a foreign oil trust to secure control of British petroleum supplies in Mesopotamia, has been defeated at San Remo by the Allied Conference under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George.

The action of the Conference at San Remo in deciding that the Mesopotamian oil-fields are to be retained by the British Government has put a temporary halt to the menace, but only a temporary one.

The attempt of this huge oil trust to acquire the control in Asia Minor dates back for many years, and in the last few days a supreme effort has been made to bring matters to a head. Rumours have been floated in the City that the agreement would be a disadvantageous one.

This attempt of the Petroleum Ring to extend its already enormous influence goes back to the time when Lord Harcourt succumbed to the arguments of Mr. H. W. A. Detorling (of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited), and recommended the Asquith Government to give Mesopotamian rights to that company.

On the surface the offer appeared advantageous to Britain. The Royal Dutch Corporation had agreed to make the Shell Company a permanently British organisation. Its directors should be of British citizenship. Legislation was to be passed so that these directors could not sell their stock out of England. It would be registered as a British company. It would agree to remain in Great Britain. These and similar concessions gave the impression of genuine altruism on the part of a corporation which, to put it mildly, was not previously suspected of possessing that quality. Its generosity in promising to retain its British character and domicile is more than altruistic—there is a touch of Gilbertian humour in it. Since when was British citizenship a status to be maintained only after a great effort of self-sacrifice?

In view of the fact, however, that it controlled a large number of subsidiary organisations, and was a vital factor in the world's petroleum supplies, there seemed every reason to believe the proposal an advantageous one. The company already had as its recognised head Sir Marcus Samuel, chief of British petrol millionaires, and as a further evidence of its British character, Lord Eustace Percy was invited to become a member of the board of directors—although it was thought by many that it was not so much the latter's meagre business qualifications that were desired as were his broad political experience.

But, stripped of all its conditions and inducements, the whole affair stands out as a subtle attempt—subtle in the very openness in which it had been made without spread the influence of the trust without any adequate compensation for the British Empire.

What is this Shell Transport and Trading Company that proposes to control the Mesopotamian oilfields? It is an integral part of the Royal Dutch Combine. The finances of the two concerns are so interlaced that it is impossible for the Shell Company to have any distinct identity of its own. The stock of the Royal Dutch-Shell Corporation is held to the extent of 80 per cent. in Holland and 40 per cent. in Britain.

In making the Royal Dutch-Shell organisation the Government an offer, it merely ensures the directors being British citizens, and consequently under the legal control of the British Government. This, however, can only be of any great importance in a case of war, when the Empire's interests were at stake, the output of the concern could be directed to national purposes. But history shows that the legal status counts for nothing in time of war.

THE NAVY.
If Britain's life were at stake, the dominating factor in the situation would be, as it always has been, the British man-of-war. Therefore, the proposition stands out clearly.

For the privilege of securing legal control over a company which is already operating in Great Britain, we are to share the exploitation of the enormously important Mesopotamian oilfields. When it is remembered that only a comparatively small percentage of the consumed by Great Britain is produced within the Empire, the tremendous value of Mesopotamia need not be emphasised.

Yet, not only are we asked to give exploitation rights to the Shell Company, but also to vest in its management of these oilfields for a period of years. It is a proposition which is a menace to Britain's interests, a menace which might have become a reality but for the firm stand of Mr. Lloyd George.

Evidence is only too apparent that the Royal Dutch-Shell group have not given up hopes of accomplishing this coup. The unofficial announcements of the last few days and the pressure on financial circles are obvious signs that the battle is not yet over.

Although this combine is under Dutch influence, the *Sunday Express* does not take exception to that so much as to the general principle of trusts and huge amalgamations which control the vital necessities of national life. The petroleum situation is completely dominated by the Standard Oil Company in America (operating in Europe as the Anglo-American Company) and the Royal Dutch-Shell Combine. Although these two huge organisations are separate, there is every reason to believe that a working understanding exists between them on the price of petroleum. As a people, we have paid so dearly for our oil supplies that many enterprises have been paralysed by the outrageous cost. It is now proposed that we shall take these interests to our bosom and share with them the exploitation of Mesopotamia.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA'S DEPOSED BOY
EMPEROR.
FORBIDDEN CITY PRISONER.

In the course of an interview with Sir John Jordan, published in the *Daily Mail* occurs the following:—

A chance remark led Sir John to tell me of another Chinese personality—the deposed boy Emperor, his Majesty Puyi (or Hsuan-tang), the last "Son of Heaven."

"This boy Emperor," said Sir John, "is now a bright little fellow of 14. Only one Englishman has ever seen him, at least since 1911—Mr. E. F. Johnson, who in 1918 was administering the Government of Wei-hai-wei, and has recently been appointed Puyi's tutor. I am told the Emperor is a strong and well-built boy, very keen on the lessons given him by Mr. Johnson, the first Englishman, I believe, to go right into the heart of the Forbidden City, to which he now has access."

Puyi is very diligent at his English lessons, at which he gets two hours a day. He wrote me a boyish letter in beautiful English handwriting, and I left Peking. Although not permitted to pass outside the Forbidden City, where he is looked after by imperial eunuchs and old women, he is very much interested in the great outer world. He is a very pathetic figure. He would probably love to travel. He is always asking questions on geography, and the people and customs of other lands, and also about the world's prominent men."

The Republic has undertaken responsibility for him and his upbringing. He is a duty. The first thing Yuan Shikai did when the monarchy was overthrown was to provide for the Imperial Family. Quite friendly relations are maintained between the Republic and the Palace."

"Is there any possibility of attempts to restore the monarchy?"

"There is talk of it," said Sir John. "I do not think it likely. There are movements in favour of it, but the boy Emperor has been given them any contentment. He is understood to be engaged to the daughter of the President of the Republic, Hsu Shi-chang."

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES SCOTT, I.S.O.

The death occurred at West Acton on May 10th, of Mr. James Scott, I.S.O., for over thirty years in the British Consular service in China, and British Consul-General in Canton from 1902 to 1906. He died at the age of 70. He had filled posts at many of the Treaty ports from 1886 to 1898, and again from 1890 to 1902 was at Chemulpo and Seoul under the late Mr. Colborne Baber. Another number of the service; then in Korea was Mr. E. H. Parker. He went as Vice-Consul and Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai in 1892, and was appointed Senior Vice-Consul there in 1898 and Acting Assistant Judge, and Consul at Shanghai from April 10th to May 24th, 1897. Promoted to be Consul at Chinkiang 1898, he was transferred to Swatow 1899. Acting Consul-General at Canton 1901, and was promoted to the substantive post of Consul-General for the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and was appointed to that post in 1902. He was appointed a Companion of the Imperial Service Order 1903, and retired on a pension 1906.

MR. G. M. WHELOCK.

Mr. Geoffrey Manlius Wheelock, whose death is reported at Boston, Mass., following upon an attack of pleurisy, was 41 years of age. He was born in Shanghai and was a son of the late Mr. T. R. Wheelock, who died in Shanghai in January of this year. Mr. Geoffrey Wheelock was taken to the United States when he was five years of age and received his education there, finishing at Harvard. On returning to Shanghai, he joined his father in business and became a partner in the firm of Wheelock & Co., agents for the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., and afterwards became a Director of the latter company, resigning his position last year. He was also a Director of other local companies. On January 24th, this year, a month later he was married to Miss Lois Grimmer, daughter of Judge Grimmer of St. John, New Brunswick. The honeymoon was spent at Boston, Mass., and it was while there that he fell sick and subsequently developed the illness from which he died. He leaves a widow and a son, by a former marriage, who is being educated in the United States, to whom, as well as to his sister Mrs. F. Aycock, of Shanghai, the deepest sympathy is extended in their bereavement.

The *Sunday Express* feels that it is voicing the unanimous opinion of the nation when it declares that this must not be. The *Sunday Express* is aware that in many men of undoubted integrity, and in favour of the agreement for being reached, but it is of the opinion that these gentlemen have allowed their natural anxiety for the nation's petrol supplies to blind them to the obvious designs of the petrol ring.

VITAL NEED.
Instead of extending the sphere of influence of this enormous trust, we should be turning our minds towards some method of reducing it. Our commerce, our air services, our Navy, our very national life depend on oil supply. For the moment we are dependent on the combines of Europe and America. The oilfields of Mesopotamia have unbounded possibilities, and this nation will not be coerced by any artificially stimulated fears into granting privileges which not only place control of Mesopotamian oil interests in the Royal Dutch Combine, but also give them a strong hold in the Anglo-Persian Company, which is owned by the British Government, and whose complete independence must be maintained.

Great Britain paid the cost of freeing Mesopotamia from its oppressors. There is only one partner that can be admitted to a share, and that is France.

This nation is firmly against the principle of trust control, and the *Sunday Express* voices that principle in declaring with no uncertain voice: "Hands off Mesopotamia!"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCOTTISH SPORT.
RANGERS GAIN LEAGUE
CHAMPIONSHIP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

May 5th.
As usual, the Scottish League competition, after the first three months of the season, narrowed down to a duel between Rangers and Celtic. Last season Rangers held what appeared to be an unassailable position at the head of affairs, yet they were deposed, not so much through the shortcomings of the players as the judicious alterations made by their committee of selection. This season, by going to the opposite extreme, and entrusting the fortunes of the club to 12 players, Rangers denied themselves a long-sought honour—the double event of the Scottish Cup and the Scottish League. It was the staleness of the team that made Albion Rovers' entry into the Cup final possible. And the same staleness might also have enabled Celtic to again overhaul their Glasgow rivals in the more sustained and arduous competition. As it was, both clubs were handicapped by accidents, and deprived of prominent players at a critical period.

It is unfortunate that the Scottish League officials should stultify their competition by denying automatic promotion and relegation. This question does not seem to be in the region of practical politics; the selfishness of the minor clubs discounts the League competition by 50 per cent.

FINAL RESULTS OF LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

	W.	L.	D.	P.
Rangers	31	2	9	71
Celtic	29	3	10	68
Motherwell	23	8	11	37
Dundee	22	14	6	50
Clydebank	20	14	8	48
Morton	18	13	13	45
Airdrie	17	15	10	44
Third Lanark	16	14	11	43
Kilmarnock	20	19	7	40
Ayr	15	17	10	39
Dumbarton	12	17	12	38
Partick Thistle	12	17	12	38
Queen's Park	13	18	10	38
St. Mirren	13	18	8	38
Hearts	14	19	9	37
Clyde	14	19	9	37
Aberdeen	11	18	13	35
Hibs	13	22	7	33
Raith Rovers	11	21	10	32
Falkirk	10	21	11	31
Hamilton	11	24	7	29
Albion Rovers	9	24	7	25

The Rangers, 106 goals for and 25 against; the Celtic 86 goals for and 31 against.

Celtic, 1; Airdrie, 0.
Albion Rovers, 1; Hamilton Academicals, 1.

Dumbarton, 0; Rangers, 0.
Hearts, 0; Kilmarnock, 1.
Raith Rovers, 1; Morton, 1.
Ayr, 3; Partick Thistle, 0.
Aberdeen, 1; Motherwell, 1.
Hibs, 0; Dundee, 0.

Dumbarton, 1; Partick Thistle, 1.
Hamilton, 2; Ayr United, 1.
Raith Rovers, 0; Third Lanark, 2.
Rangers, 3; Morton, 1.
St. Mirren, 1; Falkirk, 0.
Queen's Park, 1; Airdrie, 0.
Albion Rovers, 0; Kilmarnock, 2.

EARL HAIG CAPTAIN OF THE R. AND A.
Lieut.-Col. Bethune, Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club intimates that he has resolved to nominate as his successor in that position Field-Marshal Earl Haig. The new Captain will take office in September next, when he will follow the time-honoured custom of driving himself into office.

THE GOLF BALL LIMITATION.
The only other subject of interest at the annual meeting of the R. and A. was that of ball limitation. Last autumn, that of ball limitation. The Rules of Golf may be remembered, the Rules of Golf Committee expressed themselves as favourably inclined to some form of limitation. The Sub-Committee which was then appointed to inquire into various aspects of the question were able to collect some valuable data. They found, after an exchange of letters, that the United States Golf Association were in agreement with their general propositions, viz. that players, and not inventors, should guide developments of the game, and that the United States Association were desirous of sending delegates to meet the Committee for a conference on the question, and to make proposals bearing upon the rules of the game. The Committee also hope to consult with representative Canadian delegates.

GENERAL START IN CRICKET.
With Grange, Perthshire, and Forfarshire engaged, and the inauguration of the Western District Union, the serious work of what promises to be an exceptionally busy and interesting season may be said to have been started. The Premier Scottish Club and the two leading county teams' fixtures were of only minor importance; but the decisive victories for all three clearly indicate that they will take their old prominent part in the game. In the Grange Match, Preston, a professional secured from Kent, made a good first appearance. In partnership with the veteran G. B. Green, he added 100 runs for the ninth wicket, his contribution being 57. With the ball, Preston was even more successful, capturing 7 wickets for 32 runs. At the other Edinburgh grounds the batman, generally speaking, had the better of the argument. An individual century effort is to be recorded; W. F. Turnbull, Stewartonians, and Scottish Internationalist, put on 106, not out against Kirkcaldy in 85 minutes. In the West interest centred in the four Union Championship games. The results were all in accordance with anticipation, and only at Greenock was the ultimate result in doubt until the last over.

Grange, 193; Dunfermline Carnegie, 55.
Carlton, 163; Brunswick, 191.
Stewartonians, 174 for 1; Kirkcaldy, 139.
Perthshire, 217 for 7; Local XI, 56.
Forfarshire, 218; St. Andrews Univ., 83 for 7.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

YESTERDAY'S FLYING
EXHIBITION.

The support accorded by the public to yesterday's flying exhibition was so poor that it will probably help Capt. Ricou to determine not to give any more exhibitions, but to wait until he is able to commence his regular series between Macao and Hongkong.

Four machines, the "H.S. 2," which carries two passengers, and three of the smaller seaplanes, came over from Macao. The H.S. 2 made a few trips, the only passengers being Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Herb (who went up twice); Mrs. W. A. Hannibal (who went up with Capt. Ricou) and Mrs. Herman White. There being no more passengers, the three smaller machines did not fly.

The "H.S. 2" and one of the small seaplanes returned to Macao yesterday evening, but the two others are remaining in Repulse Bay for a day or two.

MISS MARIE TEMPEST.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY.

For once the vagaries of shipping will not be regarded as unmixed evil, as the delay in the departure of the vessel by which Miss Marie Tempest and her company intended to leave has provided theatre-goers in Hongkong with an opportunity of seeing Miss Marie Tempest once again as Mrs. Dot in Mr. Somerset Maugham's comedy of that name. It was a pleasant surprise for the large audience which came together at Theatre Royal on Saturday night to see Miss Marie Tempest in "Outcast"—which was advertised as the play to be given at the final farewell performance—to find that the shipping arrangements had given the company two or three days more to stay in the Colony, and that, in response to requests from numerous theatre-goers, Miss Marie Tempest had consented to give "Mrs. Dot" on Wednesday.

In "Outcast," Miss Marie Tempest as Miriam, Mr. Graham Browne as Geoffrey and Miss Dorothy Hamilton as Valentine, as also the other members of the company received a series of ovations. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs, with a party from Government House, were present. The way in which the play was received was a complete denial of the lack of interest in Hongkong in plays that make one think, but to a large extent, the enthusiasm with which the audience received the play was prompted by the fine acting of Miss Marie Tempest, Mr. Graham Browne, and Miss Dorothy Hamilton.

PENANG LITEL CASE.

In the Supreme Court at Penang, June 11th, Mr. Justice Dinsmore commenced the hearing of an action for damages for alleged libel by Mr. F. H. McCormack against the Criterion Press and Mr. Chesney Duncan, acting editor, of the *Straits Times*, over an article on November 5th, headed "Road Hog Peril." It was decided that the onus was on the defendants to prove justification.

Mr. T. J. Williams, who was subpoenaed both by the defendants and the plaintiff, was called by the plaintiff. He said he was a reporter of the *Straits Times*. In reply to a question by Mr. Thornton as to who wrote the article he said he had no authority to say who wrote it.

You say you are privileged not to say it?—Yes.

At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch, and also to consider the question as to privileges of the Press.

When the Court resumed sitting his Lordship referred to cases at home, on the privilege of editors and newspapermen in one of which he pointed out that it was held that the editor ought to give the name of the writer when the subject was not confined to public matter and reflected on character, but if he chose not to do so he must stand in the shoes of the writer and take the consequences. It seemed to his Lordship to be the practice in the Courts at home in most cases not to force an editor to name any of his correspondents.

If the editor himself came here he would be privileged and it would be unfair not to extend the privilege to his servants. But he must add that he must take the consequences of all inference that the plaintiff chose to make. In this case he granted the privilege.

When the case was resumed the following day, his Lordship said he was in great difficulty regarding the admissibility of the plaintiff's report at the police station, which was a statement made during police investigation and as such not admissible evidence. He suggested that counsel should agree to a ruling before another judge in July. Counsel agreed.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

DEMANDS FOR REBATE.

Mr. McMahon, the well-known traveller, lecturing at Sydney on the industries of the South Pacific Islands, said that the Japanese had made a great mistake in getting rid of the missionaries on the Marshall Islands. Every month the Japanese had formerly demanded a trade rebate but it had been regularly refused. Australian legislation provided that only British ships should carry her produce but if the Japanese persisted in this particular way they would presumably persist in other directions. Recently a Japanese trader told the lecturer that it was by the road of Australia's unionism that the Japanese were going to get into Australia.

Greenock, 47; Drumpeller, 42.
Police, 70 for 2; Ayr, 53.
Uddington, 177; Forquah, 103.
Kilburn, 128; West of Scotland, 74.
Watsonians, 125; Watsonians, 89.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: MR. BALFOUR'S DEFENCE OF ITS POLICY.

OUTLOOK OF THE EMPIRE. LORD MILNER DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

AMERICAN LABOUR: RECOGNITION OF IRISH REPUBLIC.

DEMPSEY ACCEPTS CARPENTIER'S CHALLENGE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 17th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Col. J. Gorton, Mr. Cecil Harcourt stated that the members of the League of Nations had up to the present contributed £170,000 to its funds.

On the vote for the British Embassies and Consular Services, under which the expenses for the League would fall, Mr. Balfour claimed that the League had already performed considerable services to the world. The permanent Secretariat of the League would remain in London till the general meeting of the League in November when its future would be decided. He mentioned that an office had been established for the registration of treaties. In the future, no Treaty would be valid unless it was registered and was open for inspection.

Mr. Balfour stated that the question of the division of expenses among the members of the League would be submitted to the experts of the International Financial Conference at Brussels.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAD ALREADY DONE.

Dealing with the four permanent Committees established under the League, on Armaments, Health, Transit, and International Justice, respectively, Mr. Balfour emphasised the importance of the work of the Armaments Committee, but pointed out that everything depended on the nations supporting the policy of disarmament. If such nations declined to adopt disarmament on the ground that armaments were necessary for their security, then the tragedy for the League of Nations and the world was great indeed.

Dealing with the work of the League in connection with the Peace Treaty, Mr. Balfour mentioned the appointment of a Commission to delimit the Saar Valley, also an international body to administer the Saar Valley.

The League had appointed a High Commissioner for Danzig, who framed the Constitution of Danzig to general satisfaction and was drawing up a Treaty between Danzig and Poland.

The League was also dealing with the question of the threatened spread of zymotic disease from the East to the West, especially in Poland. The League had acted through the Red Cross Societies and appealed to the nations for funds. The League was also supervising the return of prisoners from Russia to Europe and vice versa, and was also considering the question of international finance and the dislocation of credit, in which connection a meeting of the experts of the world would be held.

The League was doing its best to find a European Power to undertake the mandate for Armenia. Some nations were prepared to supply the mandatory with necessary resources.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to protest against the activities of those enthusiasts who are urging the creation of a super-State to direct a force levied by and paid for by the sovereign States of the world.

He declared that the problem of bringing order out of chaos must be dealt with by the Supreme Council, or otherwise those who were throwing their burden upon the League were doing it to the greatest possible detriment. The League if overloaded would assuredly break down and the most promising effort up to the present day made in the direction of a new civilisation would be destroyed.

MR. ASQUITH'S PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Mr. Asquith hoped that the victorious Powers would not be slow to set the example as regards disarmament.

He asked whether Polish aggression did not come within Article XI, and whether the mandate for Palestine came from the League. He asked whether the mandate for Mesopotamia came from the League, and urged the winding up of the Supreme Council in order to let the League become a reality.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S VIEWS.

Lord Robert Cecil declared that the lack of a formal decision in regard to the mandates for Africa was producing very deplorable conditions. He urged that all those questions should be settled at the earliest possible moment. There was no room for two supreme international bodies such as the Supreme Council and the Council of the League.

In regard to America, he said it was difficult for us to discuss freely her position, but he was sure nothing would encourage our friends in America more than for us to be able to argue with them that as the League had accomplished so much in the preservation of peace, it was undesirable that they should stand aside in the great work.

MR. BALFOUR REPLIES.

Mr. Balfour, replying, said that Lord Robert Cecil was the most intolerant man on this subject he had ever known. Nothing but abject submission, not only to the broad principles on which he went but also to every detail of their carrying out, would satisfy him.

"As regards Poland, the conditions contemplated by the League were as follows:—Two nations approaching a state of war and the League intervening and saying 'You must not fight until all the machinery of the law and arbitration is brought into play.' He could not conceive a more difficult or more doubtful case, because not only was the war going on but it was a war between Powers unrecognised by any nation throughout the world. The Poles asserted, rightly or wrongly, that one effect of their intervention was to free the Ukrainians from the Bolshevik yoke and they were welcomed as 'liberators' from a Bolshevik invasion. To rush in on such an occasion would be like rushing into the street and fighting pinning the arms of one of the combatants while leaving the other free."

Referring to the question of the mandates, he said that the terms of the mandates were to be determined by the Peace Conference but the use to which the mandates should be put was left to the League of Nations. That was intended at Paris. Consequently, it was regrettable that the mandates were not ready. He would not say this was a matter for which the League was to be blamed. It was due to the fact that the negotiations had taken a longer time than anticipated. The League would come in when the mandatory Powers had accepted the responsibility for carrying out their mandates.

AMERICA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MR. TAFT'S INTERESTING PROPHECY.

BALTIMORE, June 18th.
Ex-President Taft, speaking at a luncheon here at which the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, was present, declared that America could not escape from the League of Nations which will be adopted after the elections are out of the way. He did not mention the Irish question specifically, but evoked loud cheers when he declared that America must not interfere in British domestic matters, adding: "We must do to Britain as we would have Britain do to us."

SENATOR HARDING ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, June 18th.
Senator Harding, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, has accepted President Wilson's challenge to submit the Peace Treaty to the referendum throughout the country. Senator Harding declares that the Republican attitude as regards preserving America's nationality will be overwhelmingly endorsed.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

TO IMPROVE INTER-IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, June 17th.
The Premier has appointed an Imperial Shipping Committee to inquire into the whole question of shipping communications between different parts of the Empire with a view to an improvement. Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M.P., is Chairman. All the Dominion Governments have nominated their own representatives. Australia will be represented by Mr. H. B. Larkins, New Zealand by the Hon. Commissioner, and South Africa by Capt. G. Bowden.

GERMANY.

DIFFICULTY IN FORMING A CABINET.

BERLIN, June 17th.
Herr Ertzbach was unsuccessful in forming a Cabinet. Dr. Mayer, Charge d'Affaires in Paris, was then invited to form a Cabinet, but he declined.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

BERLIN, June 18th.
Herr Fehrenbach is attempting to form a Cabinet from the old Coalition parties. The Social Democrats have declined to participate, but they will not oppose the Government unless it adopts an anti-Labour policy.

DEMPSEY ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

FIGHT TO TAKE PLACE IN OCTOBER.

WICHITA (Kansas), June 17th.
Dempsey has accepted the challenge of Carpentier for a fight in October.

REFUGEES FROM KIEFF.

CHINESE FIGHTING FOR BOLSHEVIKS.

WARSAW, June 18th.
Seventeen thousand refugees have arrived from Kieff under the charge of the Red Cross, whose Commander relates that Bolsheviks heavily bombed the city and shelled it. Fifty fire started and there was no water to extinguish them. German staff officers participated in the operations of the Bolsheviks among whom were some Chinese.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE. RELATIONS WITH THE SELF- GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

LONDON, June 17th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Charnwood drew attention to the necessity of devising machinery to ensure continuous consultation between different parts of the Empire as regards important imperial and international questions.

Lord Milner, replying, emphasised that there was certainly no occasion for any nervousness that proposals would be made in this country that the different Governments of the Empire could be brought into a new form of subjection. He said the time was long past when such an impression could reasonably be entertained by even the most nervous Dominion statesmen or citizens.

NO AUTHORITY OVER THE DOMINIONS.

It was now common ground, and we gladly accepted the position, that there was no kind of authority in practice—whatever might be the theory in the Constitution—that the Parliament and people of the United Kingdom claimed any longer to exercise over the Parliaments and people of the Dominions. We frankly accepted them as partner nations, equal in status, though by common consent we might hold the position of leadership as the head of the family.

AGREEMENT IN POLICY ESSENTIAL.

It was supremely important for the Empire and the world that the self-governing Dominions and the United Kingdom continue to pursue a common policy in all great questions concerning international affairs. It was supremely important, as the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth, recently said, that in the councils of the world the Empire could speak with a single voice, but if that was to be accomplished under the present constitutional conditions it would only be because the self-governing nations agreed upon a particular policy. There was no power in the Constitution to impose the will of the majority upon the dissentient. If they did not agree, common action was impossible.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT DURING WAR PERIOD.

Fortunately, in the great test of experience in recent times, namely, the test of our war policy, we all continuously agreed, both about our policy as a whole and in every important chapter. He would admit that it would be too sanguine to presume that we could always count upon being equally fortunate. We must recognise that circumstances might arise, even in a great international crisis, in which the action of the Empire would be paralysed or greatly weakened owing to non-agreement between all the Dominions, and, consequently, either nothing would be done or much less effective action would be taken by some portions of the Empire than would otherwise be the case. That would be a disaster, but it was only likely to occur if we lost, during peace time, the close touch with one another which we established in war time.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A CLASH.

He did not believe that on any very great world question different views would be taken by different parts of the Empire so long as they remained in intimate touch with one another and he would not be another beforehand before the crisis arose. He dreaded the possibility of a clash because action had been taken, for instance, by one member of the family, or because some policy was pursued by, perhaps, our Foreign Office over a number of years, of which the Dominions were not aware, involving a critical position—when we would not find ourselves supported by others of the family, simply because they would not know enough of the previous circumstances leading to the clash. He agreed that it was of vital importance to maintain continuous knowledge on the part of such self-governing Dominions of the policy which any one of them was pursuing, and, chiefly, which the United Kingdom was pursuing as regards foreign policy.

THE GOOD RESULTS OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Dealing with the existing methods of consultation, Lord Milner said the Imperial Conference was gathering very great influence. Its resolutions had considerable effect upon the conduct of affairs in the different countries represented, and a good deal of very useful work in pulling the Empire together had been the result of these occasional meetings. We must regard the Conference as a regular permanent organ of our Empire Constitution, because it had a permanent secretariat to pursue various questions, collect material for future Conferences, and by communicating with various Governments, to see the resolutions of the Conference carried out. Although it was a very valuable instrument, the Conference was very far, owing to the long intervals between the Conferences, from ensuring that the strength of the Empire was continuously brought to bear upon the direction of affairs in the world in the way in which the powers of any unified Government could be exercised.

INFLUENCE OF THE EMPIRE AS A WHOLE.

He pointed out that there was no Ambassador anywhere representing the Empire, in the same sense as he represented the United Kingdom. Therefore the question arose whether we should not devise the means of making the influence of the Empire as a whole, as distinct from the United Kingdom, continuously effective in the councils of the world. This was temporarily achieved in war time and during the peace negotiations, through the Imperial War Cabinet and the British Empire Delegation. It brought the whole force of the Empire to bear daily upon the course of world events. The Imperial War Cabinet was as complete an Executive of the whole Empire as could possibly be conceived, but it was bound to fall in abeyance at the end of the war, if only because the Premiers of the Dominions could not continue to remain.

ACTION REPRESENTING THE WHOLE EMPIRE.

It was still very important—it would be possible, if not continuously anyway occasionally—to establish an instrument of government not only able to discuss imperial affairs but able to take action representing the whole Empire. He was absolutely convinced that something more was necessary than we had got in the Constitution of the Empire, if the splendid harmony existing in war time was not to be frustrated away in peace time and if we were not to separate from one another going different roads even, without knowing it. He was convinced we would be able to hold together on all matters of world importance only if we kept in closer touch than it was possible to do merely by means of imperial conferences held every four or five years.

THE INDEFINABLE SOMETHING.

He was sure that something which brought the peoples of the different self-governing States of the Empire—who were actually responsible for the conduct of their affairs—into constant, close touch with one another was essential, if the Empire was going to play the great role it ought to play in the world. Something of this kind must be done. Something of this kind was in the mind of statesmen not only here but in all the self-governing countries under the Crown. They were alive to the necessity of some perfect organization to keep the Empire on the same lines of policy and, if necessary, to ensure its whole strength being thrown into the right scale at a critical moment.

SUCCESS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

He agreed that the success of the League of Nations depended above all on the British nation, who were a League already by nature. Being able to speak with one voice, he believed that if they did they would hardly ever differ on matters of supreme importance with the United States. Then the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers could make the League a success and secure the peace of the world. It was generally recognised in the self-governing Dominions, as in this country, that it was necessary to have more complete and constant touch in order to ensure common influence and common action, and that this necessity was felt in the Dominions was proved by the fact that the Imperial Government had been pressed strongly by all of them to hold as soon as possible a meeting in order that the constitutional question might be discussed in all its details, with a view to securing harmonious co-operation could be secured in the future.

A CONFERENCE OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE.

It had been hoped that this meeting would take place in 1920, but all had agreed that it must be postponed until 1921. The meeting, if it was to be a success and put the future constitutional relations of the Empire on a good footing, must be a meeting practically of the Prime Ministers, even though not exclusively so. The Conference should not be confined with the periodical Imperial Conference. It might take place for a particular year, but it was distinct from that. It was in the nature of a Constituent Assembly, which was to try and arrive at a basis on which our relations with the Dominions would in future be conducted. It would be a meeting of extraordinary importance, but, pending its constitution, he expressed the opinion that it would be undesirable to put forward a particular scheme for bringing about that harmonious action in different parts of the Empire which it was the object of all to ensure.

RACING IN ENGLAND. RESULTS OF THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, June 17th.
The weather was unsettled at Ascot. The result of the Gold Cup was as follows:—
Tangiers 1
Juveigneur 2
Keyhole 3
Six horses ran. Buchan, favourite at 10 to 11, won by a neck, but was disqualified for grossing. Four lengths separated Tangiers and Juveigneur.
The betting was as follows:—
Tangiers 100 to 15
Juveigneur 100 to 8
Keyhole 10 to 1

TENNIS.

SHIMIDZU BEATEN.

LONDON, June 18th.
At Queen's Club the following were the results in the semi-finals in the Singles and Doubles tournaments:—
Johnston (America) beat Dudley (England) by 6-1, 6-2.
The American Tilden beat the Japanese Shimidzu by 6-1, 6-1. This is Shimidzu's first defeat in England.
In the Doubles, Johnston and Tilden (America) beat Ritchie and Fisher by 6-2, 6-0.
Williams and Garland (America) beat Shimidzu (Japan) and Misu (Rumania) by 6-2, 6-2.

COAL INDUSTRY. OUTPUT AND PROFITS.

LONDON, June 18th.
Official returns of the profits in the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended March 31st show an output of 62,000,000 tons and profits of £14,250,000.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 18th.
The death is announced of Lord Cozens Hardy.

AMERICAN LABOUR FEDERATION. SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL RECOGNITION.

MONTREAL, June 18th.

The American Federation of Labour, after a heated debate, blocked the motion asking the United States to recognise the Soviet Government and to lift the blockade against Russia.

A telegram from Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, contributed to the above decision. He stated that the Soviet Government had insisted on political recognition as a condition of removal of any commercial embargo and declared that the existing regime in Russia did not represent the will of any considerable proportion of the Russian people. "It repudiates," he added, "every principle of the harmonious and trustful relations of nations and of individuals. It is based on a negation of honour and good faith and undermines the struggle of international law."

ASIATIC IMMIGRATIONS.

The Federation passed a resolution calling on Congress to cancel the "Gentlemen's agreement" with Japan and to exclude absolutely Japanese and other Asiatic immigrations.

EXCLUSION OF PICTURE BRIDES.

The Convention also demanded the exclusion of so-called "picture brides," namely prospective wives chosen by photographs from Japan.

MORE IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

MONTREAL, June 18th.
The American Federation of Labour has pledged itself to support the strike of longshoremen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in the fight for recognition.

They also passed a resolution demanding the repeal of compulsory arbitration under sections of the American Railway Law and opposed compulsory military service. The building trades' organisation of the Federation at a separate meeting declared war on the principle of one big Union for Canada and agreed to send representatives of each of the twenty International Building Trade Unions to Winnipeg and other cities to open this campaign.

It was announced that it had been decided to revoke the charters of all Unions failing to expel the "one big union" members.

IRISH REPUBLIC.

MONTREAL, June 17th.
Amid applause, the American Federation of Labour passed a resolution reaffirming its stand for the recognition of the Irish Republic, urging that the military forces of occupation in Ireland be withdrawn, that the Irish people be accorded the right of self-determination.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

BOARD OF TRADE DECISION.

LONDON, June 18th.
The Board of Trade has notified ship-owners in view of the urgent importance of the free movement of shipping that no proceedings will be taken against ship-sailing without wireless operators during the continuance of the strike.

MR. GODFREY ISAACS' WARNING.

LONDON, June 18th.
Speaking at the annual meeting of the Marconi Company, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs stated that the demands for wireless operators represented half a million annually, and declared that as long as the strikers committed breaches of agreement and threatened to uphold the whole mercantile shipping of the country no conference was possible.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER HAIR-CUTTING OUTRAGE.

LONDON, June 18th.
Sixteen Sinn Feiners to-day attacked two young ladies at Castletown Roche, County Cork, and cut off their hair because they had entertained two military officers at their home. The party afterwards attacked the officers, burned their motor car and flung the girls' hair into the flames.

POLICE GARRISON REPULSES SINN FEINERS.

LONDON, June 18th.
A hundred Sinn Feiners attacked the police station at Cooles Town in the north of Ireland using rifles and grenades. The garrison of twelve stoutly resisted them with bombs, and repulsed their assailants several of whom were wounded.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONS.

GENOA, June 18th.
The Labour Conference has decided to appoint a Commission of thirty members, equally composed of Government delegates, shipowners and seamen to consider the Convention as regards laws of labour drafted by Sir Montagu Barlow, also a Commission of twenty-five members to discuss the question of seamen's contracts and the draft convention dealing with unemployment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, June 18th.
The Prince of Wales' visit is the absorbing topic. The problem of street traffic is most difficult. At the public reception at the Town Hall this morning there was an enormous attendance.

NATURALISATION BILL.

FOR ENEMY ALIENS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 18th.
In the House of Commons, the Government has introduced a bill to permit the naturalisation of enemy aliens resident in Canada for ten years.

TURKEY. NATIONALISTS ATTACK BRITISH TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17th.

A British outpost on the Ismit front, consisting of a company of the Punjab, was suddenly surrounded by a superior force of Turkish Nationalists. The British officer commanding decided to withdraw, the Nationalist Commander agreeing not to hamper the retirement.

The advance guard was allowed to pass without mishap, but the Nationalists treacherously opened fire on the main body, wounding 30 men and taking prisoner an Intelligence Officer. Reinforcements were hurried up, while a Turkish warship kept the Nationalists at bay, shelling their positions. "It appears certain that Mustafa Kemal is much chagrined at the British barring his way to Scutari, but whether he or the local commander ordered the attack is at present not known."

GENERAL DE ROBECK ON THE SCENE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18th.
General de Robeck and a Scottish Regiment left today for Ismit, where two British cruisers have arrived. A French warship has arrived at Heraclea.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18th.
It now appears that the British casualties were 15 killed and 23 wounded in the fighting at Ismit.

The Greeks went to assist the Punjabis whom they extracted. There were no further casualties. The guns of the British warships, it is believed, heavily punished the Nationalists who were commanded by Ali Fud Pasha, Commander of the 20th Corps, who fought against the British in Palestine.

It appears that a general attack against the British in the Ismit area is contemplated.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

ANOTHER MEETING WITH M. KRASSIN.

LONDON, June 17th.
The permanent Committee of the Supreme Council met M. Krassin to-day to discuss the preliminaries for the opening of trade with Russia.

DECISION OF BELGIAN CABINET.

BRUSSELS, June 18th.
The newspaper states that the Cabinet has passed a resolution in favour of re-establishing economic relations with Russia.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS TO SELL.

PARIS, June 18th.
In an interview with the representative of *La Liberté*, M. Krassin declared that Russia had available for export 2 to 3 million tons of petroleum and similar products, 5,000,000 tons of flax, 2 to 3 million tons of fine leather, several million tons of sheepskins, 3,000 tons of hops, 4,000 tons of resin, 200 tons of turpentine, 10,000 tons of mineral oils, 25,000 tons of salt, also quantities of bogs, bristles, building woods, manganese, iron, graphite and tobacco. He offered a guarantee to foreign capitalists for the exploitation of factories of cellulose and paper and for traffic on the Volga and the Don Canals.

COPPER FOR FRANCE.

BIG COMMERCIAL DEAL WITH AMERICA.

PARIS, June 17th.
A Havana message says:—
Two years' supply of copper for France, amounting to 75,000 tons, is to be furnished under the financial arrangement just signed by the American Copper Export Association.
This is said to be the first of a series of gigantic commercial deals concluded with a view to obtaining the export of raw materials and machines without further affecting the exchange rate in New York.

Le Matin states that American suppliers have sold 75,000 tons of copper to French firms on credits amounting to \$25,000,000.

Importance attaches to the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank has agreed to advance loans to American business men in the deal on the sole guarantee of the French Bank.

BOLSHEVIKS IN PERSIA.

M. KRASSIN INTERVIEWS PRINCE FIROUZ.

LONDON, June 17th.
M. Krassin called on Prince Firouz, the Persian Foreign Minister, and had a lengthy interview with him.

TO ABOLISH WAR.

COLD WATER DOUCHE FOR LEAGUERS.

LONDON, June 18th.
The League to Abolish War sent a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Curzon.
The Premier catechised the deputation in endeavouring to pin them down to details with a view to demonstrating their impracticability. The Premier pointed out that the Great Powers were already too entangled to supply forces to create an international police. Moreover, the discussion on the subject was idle until America came in the League.

Mr. Balfour inquired where the proposed forces would be kept—St. Helena or Labrador? For if kept in France they would not fight France. If kept in Great Britain, they would certainly not fight England.

The Premier emphasised that any present attempt to force the pace would only destroy the League.

(Continued on page 4.)

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For Heartburn, Acidity, etc.

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TESTIMONY.

"One of the best and wisest things I ever did in my life was to take a sample of your Dr. Jenner's Absorbent Lozenges. Up to the present I have had but your sample box, another box you sent me, and one I bought from a chemist, and I have practically lost all symptoms of a most distressing Heartburn and Acidity, from which I have suffered for years. I can now eat things I dared not touch before."

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JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Osaka Hotel, Yokohama Hotel, Kobe Hotel, Tokyo Hotel, etc.

Kyoto Hotel, Hiroshima Hotel, Fukuoka Hotel, etc.

Manchuria Hotel, etc.

Manchuria Hotel, etc.

Manchuria Hotel, etc.

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Manchuria Hotel, etc.

Manchuria Hotel, etc.

CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

AMERICAN MERCHANT
MARINE BILL.BRITISH OBJECTIONS TO TWO
SECTIONS.

New York, June 18th.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says it is believed that Britain's objections to the enforcement of the American Merchant Marine Bill is likely to be the subject of formal representations to the State Department.

They are understood to be based primarily on two sections of the measure. One of these sections prohibits the carrying of merchandise on other than American ships between American ports and a foreign port, which would thus prevent the carriage of freight between points in the United States and Alaska over the Canadian railroads or on Canadian ships. The other section directs the President to determine as soon as possible, under its terms, all Treaties restricting the right of the United States to impose discriminatory duties on foreign shipping entering American ports.

NAURU ISLAND.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

LONDON, June 18th.

In the House of Commons, during the discussion on the Nauru Bill, Commander Kenworthy maintained that owing to the distance between Nauru and the United Kingdom, the arrangement would not be a commercial proposition in this country. Col. Leslie Wilson, replying, pointed out that before the war, Germany took all the phosphate she could get from Nauru to Stettin, an even greater distance than to England, and that the Company, paid between 25 and 50 per cent. dividend.

Mr. Newton Moore congratulated the Government on the arrangement, which, he said, would be of the greatest value to agriculture and would mean cheap wheat in many countries. Several members repeated their opposition argument regarding the League of Nations' aspect. The resolution was carried by 60 votes to 20.

LUXURIES IN THE U.S.A.

SOME AMAZING FIGURES.

New York, June 17th.

Amazing figures concerning the amount spent on luxuries in America are given in a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury.

No less than \$10,000,000 were spent in the past 12 months on chewing gum, \$200,000,000 on sweets, \$160,000,000 on cigarettes, \$75,000,000 on temperance drinks, \$150,000,000 on postumery and cosmetics, and \$100,000,000 on toilet soaps.

WELL-KNOWN BANKER'S
DAUGHTER MARRIED.

New York, June 18th.

The marriage of Maud, daughter of Mr. Otto Kahn, the well-known banker, and Major Marriott, of the Scots Guards, was celebrated to-day on Long Island.

SILVER MARKET.

PITMAN ACT REGULATIONS
MODIFIED.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Times' New York correspondent has reported that the Treasury will modify the regulations for the mints to purchase silver under the Pittman Act so as to permit the buying of mixed silver. Silver reduced in the United States from foreign ores will be bought at the market price at a dollar an ounce.

PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.

ARCHBISHOP D'ARCY ELECTED.

LONDON, June 17th.

Archbishop D'Arcy of Dublin has been elected Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR
TROUBLES.

ELECTRICIANS' STRIKE SETTLED.

MELBOURNE, June 17th.

The Council is granting the electricians an increase of 4s. 6d. daily.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 17th.

Lancashire beat Kent by three wickets. HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE OF THE SEASON.

Nottinghamshire beat Sussex by 78 runs. Yorkshire beat Essex by 206 runs.

Middlesex beat Hampshire by 9 wickets. Middlesex in the first innings made 451 runs for 5 wickets, Lee contributing 321 in an unbroken innings, the highest individual score of the season.

FIRE IN GLENTANAR FOREST.

LONDON, June 17th.

Smouldering patches in the Forest of Glentanar, fanned by a breeze, sprang into flame again, spreading on a front of seven miles.

TOWN SAVED.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Glen Tanar forest fire has been brought under control and the town of Aboyne saved from destruction by the deliberate burning of the Aboyne Deer Forest.

A large fire is reported from the Bothermurches Forest in Invernesshire.

THORNYCROFT

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & Co., LIMITED,

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30 H.P. & 50 H.P. MARINE SETS IN STOCK.

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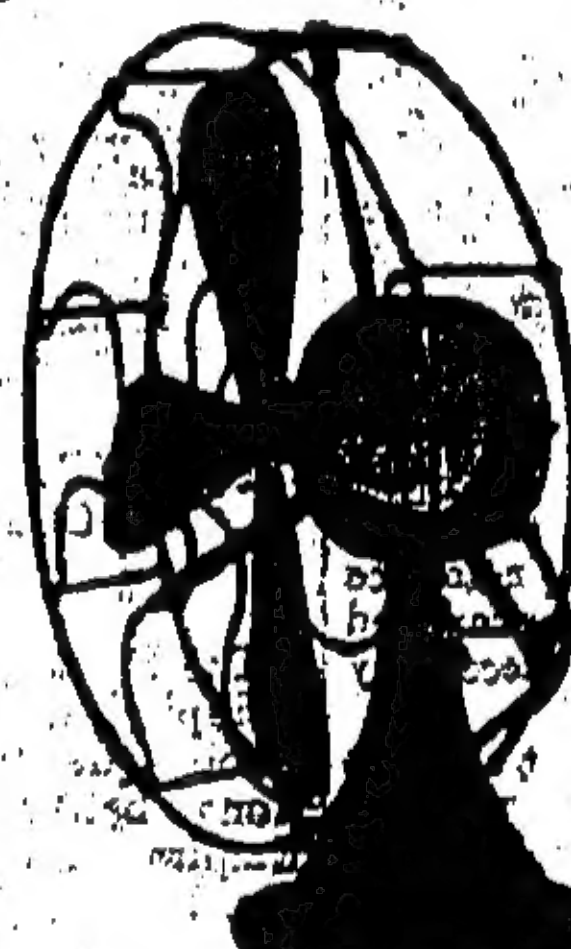
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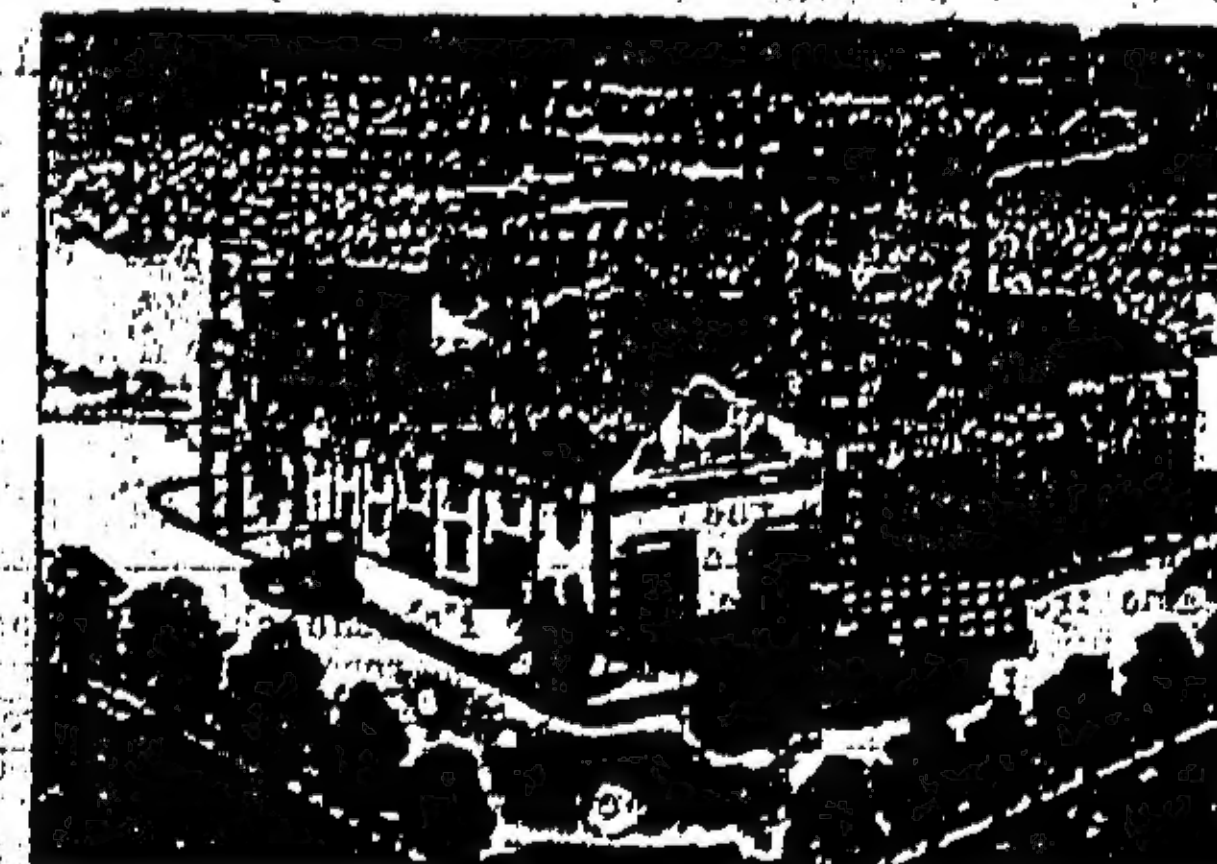
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9" x 12" x 18" Alternating current and Direct current
Frame Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans in Stock.



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Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant, and Compares most favorably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residuum.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

Foreign Correspondence wanted. Capacity per day 20 tons.

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Each Capsule bears the name
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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 The Kidney Pills. No. 2 The Kidney Pills. No. 3 The Kidney Pills.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS July to December,
1919.

With Index Price \$7.50.

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Office.

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POPULAR PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1. BOOKING AT MOUTRIERS.

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HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG.

Sold by the best Druggists and Stores

At Guildford recently the death occurred of Mr. Edward Bul, the last survivor of the party under Sir Charles Bright who laid the first Atlantic cable. He also received the first message actually transmitted by cable to England.

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		812	4	0	116

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 15th.
Sagami, British str., 1,954 tons, Captain Gibbs, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—H. & S.
 June 16th.
Chienan, British str., 1,351 tons, Captain Purdow, from Canton, with a general cargo.—H. & S.
Crossing, American str., 3,257 tons, Capt. Austin, from Seattle, with a general cargo. Admiral Lane.
Zuier Maru, Japanese str., 3,588 tons, Capt. Sato, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Hong Wan, British str., 2,000 tons, Capt. Willsher, from Rangoon, with a general cargo. Song Soon Hong.
Italia, British str., 3,402 tons, Captain Williams, from Moji, with a general cargo.—M. M. & Co.
Kanchoa, British str., 1,222 tons, Captain Cowan, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kan Seng, British str., 2,077 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Nam Sang, British str., 2,591 tons, Capt. Liddell, from Kobe, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Samurai, Swedish str., 3,947 tons, Capt. J. M. Rasmussen, from Gothenburg, with a general cargo. Swedish Trading Co.
Tokai Maru, Japanese str., 1,849 tons, Capt. Kawashima, from Yokohama, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.
Tamashima Maru, Japanese str., 388 tons, Capt. Sato, from Wakamatsu, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.
Togami Maru, Japanese str., 4,358 tons, Capt. Shiratori, from Yokohama, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
 June 20th.
Devonport, British str., 3,002 tons, Capt. Raddan, from London, with a general cargo.—P. & O.
F. Sany, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. Poikingshorn, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Mauching, British str., 1,287 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Foochow, with a general cargo.—D. L. & Co.
Huanchi, French str., 729 tons, Captain Poulhan, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.
Map Sany, British str., 1,550 tons, Capt. Ferguson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Huanchi, Chinese str., 1,340 tons, Capt. Glen, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kami Maru, Japanese str., 1,193 tons, Capt. Matsuo, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.—M. B. K.
Kim Maru, Japanese str., 1,181 tons, Capt. Marukami, from Bombay, with a cargo of wheat.—N. Y. K.
Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sui chow, Chinese str., 745 tons, Captain Forster, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Kwang Hing.
Fajima Maru, Japanese str., 6,066 tons, Capt. Takano, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N. Y. K.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Vikki Maru* (Australian line) left Manila for this port on June 20th, and is expected here to-morrow.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tango Maru* (Australian line) left Nagasaki for this port on June 19th, and is expected here on June 23rd.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Durban Maru* (Hamburg line) left Singapore for this port on June 17th, and is expected here on June 23rd.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Pennang Maru* (Liverpool line) left Singapore for this port on June 15th, and is expected here on June 21st.

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK
PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.
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S.S. "MATTAWA"

will sail from Hongkong or on about the 26th June.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U.S. overland points.

For Freight apply to—

P. A. COX,
 Acting General Agent.
 C.P.O.S. LTD.
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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Devonport*, on June 20th:—Miss Bazaar, Dr. G. W. Pearson, Miss Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterton, Mr. F. Stone, Capt. E. McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. E. N. Burton, Lieut. R. N. Cobb, Lieut. C. F. Buro, Mr. J. McBean, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. E. Black, Lieut. Pritchard, Mrs. Donovan, Major W. O. Pearce, Miss S. Williams, Mr. K. Equarius, Major-General F. Ventris, Mr. E. Pascoe, Mrs. H. C. White, Mr. J. J. Michielson, Mr. and Mrs. Bakker, Mr. J. L. Bakker, Capt. Tobiasen, Mr. J. Hansen, Mr. L. Probstel, Mrs. and Miss Carroll, Mr. J. A. D. Allan, Mr. Mornington.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Viki*, on June 16th:—Mr. A. Abbon, Mr. S. J. Bracom, Miss S. de la Cruz, Sir R. Dennis, Mrs. C. Doyle, Miss J. Doyle, Miss P. Doyle, Master K. Doyle, Miss K. Doyle, Master S. Doyle, Miss R. Doyle, Mr. W. E. Hobbs, Mr. K. M. Harding, Mr. J. Kuneman, Miss E. R. Maubach, Mr. and Mrs. Joe E. Black, Miss V. Manilla, Mr. O. P. Nelson, Mr. P. de Obarro, Mr. W. S. Finley, Mrs. L. A. Ritter, Miss L. E. Ritter, Miss M. Ritter, Mr. E. P. Steininger, Mr. L. Saltrom, Miss E. C. K. Waterhouse, Miss E. A. Windram, Mr. P. de Zerner, and Mr. D. Windram.

Per s.s. *Yokohama*, on June 19th:—Mr. Van Stryen, Dr. Van Aken, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Frankland, Major and Mrs. Correia, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Mr. I. R. Green, Mr. A. Strok, Mr. Gell, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Rezend, Mrs. Lawford, Miss Gell, Miss Rose, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Spalmer, Mr. Saul, Mr. R. M. Shively, Mrs. G. H. Wilson, Mr. J. Hazum, Mr. D. Morrison, Mr. R. A. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cox, Mrs. K. E. Elson, Miss E. M. Elson, Mrs. Roth, Capt. E. D. Blackburn, Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell, Mr. H. H. Runwicks, Mrs. Garlington, Mr. W. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. Schamhart, Mr. and Mrs. Hartzer, Mr. T. H. Smith, Mr. Vaher, Mr. A. Roza, Mr. W. Daniels, Mr. J. Short, Mrs. Tawara, Mrs. Valera, Mrs. H. G. Lane, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. T. P. Van, Miss Cor. Rev. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. A. E. Knobb, Mr. C. M. Anderson, Mr. J. E. Olson, Mr. L. Dreyfus, Mr. Schlumberger, Mr. H. G. Laine, Mr. J. Habib, Mrs. Olson, Miss Hatten, and Mr. F. Lloyd.

FIRE ON "SUWA MARU"

According to a cablegram the N.Y.K. str. *Suwa Maru* has been damaged by fire while at the dock at Seattle. The *Suwa Maru* arrived at Seattle at 6 o'clock on June 1st and at 11 o'clock the same night fire broke out in the inquiry office, damaging the first class dining saloon, social hall, smoking room, officers' quarters and part of the first class cabins. No harm was done to either passengers or crew and the cargo is believed to be all intact.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Atita Maru (Hamburg line), from Rotterdam, due July 5th.
Aleisou, due July 3rd.
Atsuta Maru, from London, due June 30th.
Bellerophon, due July 13th.
Demodocus, due June 27th.
Empress of Russia, from Vancouver, due June 24th.
Inaba Maru (European line), from Japan, expected June 25th.
Katori Maru (American line), due June 24th.
Kiyo Maru, from Valparaiso, other South American ports and San Francisco, due June 22th.
Laomedon, due June 23th.
Matsumi, due June 24th.
Methuen, from Vancouver, due June 23th.
Nagano Maru, from Calcutta, due June 30th.
Nikko Maru, from Sydney, due June 21st.
Vingehov, due July 15th.

CP O S

MAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE
Empress of Russia	Hongkong	July 1 July 18
Empress of Japan	Hongkong	July 20 Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	Hongkong	July 28 Aug. 16
Monteagle	Hongkong	Aug. 12 Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Hongkong	Aug. 26 Sept. 18
Empress of Japan	Hongkong	Sept. 14 Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Hongkong	Sept. 23 Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Hongkong	Oct. 21 Nov. 8
Monteagle	Hongkong	Oct. 26 Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Hongkong	Nov. 9 Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Hongkong	Nov. 18 Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Hongkong	Dec. 18 Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

For rates and other information please apply to
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STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

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via Panama Canal.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" about end of July

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA

S.S. "PERSIA" on or about 20th June.

S.S. "PILSNA" on or about 11th July.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE

S.S. "PILSNA"

On or about 15th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH-SEA-MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between.

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" On or about 27th June.

For JAVA

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" On or about 27th June.

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Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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N. Y. K.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TAJIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Wednesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.
 KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.
 TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Sunday, 13th Aug., at 11 a.m.
 KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.
 INABA MARU ... Saturday, 26th June, at Noon.
 KAMO MARU ... Friday, 2nd July, at Noon.
 IYO MARU ... Friday, 2nd July, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSURUGA MARU ... Monday, 21st June

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ... Friday, 2nd July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.
 NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Sunday, 20th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOROFU MARU ... Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 24th June.
 PENANG MARU ... Friday, 25th June.
 ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 1st July, at 11 a.m.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia
 "CHANGSHA" 6th July 10th July

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"GABO" (Cargo only) ... July 2nd.
 "HWAH PING" ... July 4th.
 "VICTORIA" ...

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Regular monthly service from

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AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN.

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AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... "BAARN" ... August

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

to
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... "KATHLAMBA" ... 10th July.

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or to RICE & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
CUBE & LOILO	"PAOTING"	On 21st June, Noon.
WEDAIWAI, C'POO, N'CHUANG & T'YUN	"KOTICOW"	On 21st June, 4 P.M.
AMOT, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SOIYANG"	On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 26th June, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

**FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

"BAICHING"	—	Capt. A. H. Swire	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.
"BAILOONG"	—	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 3 P.M.
"BAIHONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Pemberton	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**
Joint Service of the

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(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"DEUCALION" ... via Buss ... 5th July.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
Subject to change without notice.

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HONGKONG AND CANTON **REISS & CO.** CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.**APCAR AND EASTERN &
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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN G.

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	8,000	28th June.	MASSILLON LIDON & ANTWERP.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July.	Do.
"KALFAN"	9,000	10th Aug.	Do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS" | 7,000 | 24th July. | (Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	20th July.	For Melbourne, via Sandakan
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Aug.	Thiruvananthapuram, Cairns Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DEVANHA"	8,100	21st June Noon.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th June.	Kobe direct.
"DILWABA"	5,400	1st July.	Shanghai Only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Gossman & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival. After which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,** Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER SERVICE**

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"END COIT"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).	About July 10th.
"WHEATLAND"	...	About July 15th.
"ELDRIDGE"	...	About July 20th.
"ELKTON"	...	About Aug. 10th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"ABERROS"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).	About July 4th.
"PAWLET"	...	About July 28th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 11th Floor, Hotel Martine.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	July 5th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 14th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 10th. (from Yokohama)

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, OBUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 15th.
ANYO MARU	18,800	Sept. 8th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager
King's Building.
Telephone 2374 and 2375.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 17th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" ...	On or about 20th July.

SHANGHAI (Only)

MASSEUILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 23rd June.
---	----------------------	------------------------

Cargo boat for PORT SAID, HAVRE AND ANTWERP.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseille) ... Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Middle of July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHIMEN MARU" ... Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ABARIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 28th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"KOSOKU MARU" (Yokohama & Kobe) ... Wednesday, 22nd June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Monday, 21st June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. No. 744 & 745.**LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

HONGKONG

TO
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Due Forward	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 10th.	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 15th.
S.S. WEST HIRA	Aug. 10th.	S.S. WEST HIRA	Aug. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment on route.
Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office—Kobe (Shanghai), Manila, Singapore.
Hongkong Office—Prince Building, Chater R.
Tel. No. 1003.
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
15,000 tons 10,500 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Aug. 19th. July 22nd.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Building, 100 Hong Kong Street.
Telephone, Passenger, Dept. 1374. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent, 1161.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Hanyang	21st June
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN	Natori, Hara	24th June
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN	Imaoka, Matsui	25th June

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	PER	DATE
Japan via Nagasaki	Nikko Maru	Monday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Amakusa Maru	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji	Denkwa Maru	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Cebu and Manila	Fooking	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Yokohama	Tsimanook	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Wohaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kunchoo	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Zhang	Monday, 21st, 11.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Suiping	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Chunhua	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Haiching	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Sinkang	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Ceylon, Mauritius, Straits, Bangkok, South Africa, India, via Durban, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Hai Long	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
	Inaba Maru	Saturday, 26th, 9.45 A.M.
		Registration Letters 10.30 A.M.

JAV - HINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, OHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	21st June	21st June	JAPAN
HAIYANG	JAVA	22nd June	28th June	SOERABAYA
TJIPANAS	JAVA	23rd June	4th July	SAIGON

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAV-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.
York Building, 1st Floor.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE &
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL &
ELECTRIC
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

-DRY DOCK-

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Ft.

Depth on Centre of

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

-THREE SLIPWAYS-

Capable of Handling Ships up to

3,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK," HONGKONG. AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.
TELEPHONE NO. 212.
CALL FLAG: "C" OVER A.S. PENNANT.

VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINESSIMPLICITY—
RELIABILITY—
ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES.

FOR WORK ON CRUDE &

RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED

PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED

FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND

USE FROM

100 H.P. VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL (AND TYPE) ENGINE.

10 TO 450 H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VEUZ ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

June 1920.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	38
Bank bills, on demand	38 1/2
Bank bills, at 30 days sight	38 1/2
Bank bills, at 60 days sight	38 1/2
Bank bills, at 90 days sight	38 1/2
Bank bills, at 120 days sight	38 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	38 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank bills, on demand	84 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	84 1/2
On New York—	
Bank bills, on demand	75 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	75 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai—	
Bank bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama—	
On demand	128
On Manila—	
On demand	128
On Batavia—	
On demand	128
On Hongkong—	
On demand	57 1/2
On Saigon—	
On demand	57 1/2
On Baku—	
On demand	57 1/2
On London—	
Gold LEAF 100 fine, per test	49 1/2
BAR SILVER per oz.	49 1/2

HONGKONG CHINESE
COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Incorporated with the

CHUNG NGOI SUN FO
(Chinese Daily Press)
Published Daily under the auspices of the
CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Terms for Advertising (Translation fee
can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux
Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street,
London, or from the different Agents.)
Documents translated from or into Classical
Colloquial Chinese.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINCO).INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 80,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 37,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,
Moji.
FORMOSA—Ginsu, Kagi, Kienko, Keelung,
Makung, Nanto, Pusan,
Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao,
Tamsui, Tientsin, Aka.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang,
Amoy, Fooking, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,
Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia,
Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND
PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Com-
mercial Centres in the European Continent,
Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-
China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands,
Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia,
America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted
on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. [43]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITEDHEAD OFFICE: 16, Gracechurch St., London,
E.C. 3

Authorized Capital ... £1,000,000
Subscribed ... 1,000,000
Paid-up ... 700,000
Reserve Fund & Best ... 640,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK,
LTD.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon,
Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Singapore,
Colombo, Kandy, New York, Penang,
Dacca, Karachi, Fuzhou,
Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be
ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 29th, 1920. [44]



What Makes
"WESTMINSTER SPECIALS" ?
SO GOOD

A trial reveals a refined flavour and delicate
aroma [such as none other can boast of.

Westminster
TURKISH SPECIALS.

From all Leading Tobacconists.



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Perronette

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnanfu,
Marseilles, Hankow, Vladivostok,
Peking, Shanghai, Fooking,
Tientsin, Canton, Swatow,
Hankow, Haiphong, Moukden,
New York, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favori-
ser le Développement du Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Mid-
land Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial
Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.
Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUMI DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road
Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Directors:
Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kai Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kung,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yau Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shat,
Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Ex-
change business transacted. Loans granted
on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposits
Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum and on Fixed Deposits at the follow-
ing rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 15th, 1920. [12]

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate
of the Republic of China on the 22nd of
November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,278,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 2,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Con-
naught Road Central. Branches and Sub-
branches all over China and Correspondents
in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial
and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business
transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:
For 3 months ... 3 1/2 per annum.
For 6 months ... 4 1/2 per annum.
For 12 months ... 5 1/2 per annum.
TSUYEE PEL
Manager.
Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. [54]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted
on application.
J. L. BROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. [52]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL
BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—5, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING
SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits
—bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per
cent., 5 per cent. respectively.
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will
be welcome.
J. USANG LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [99]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY
PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central Victoria, Hongkong; London
Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$1,500,000
Sterling ... \$23,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. M. D. W. H. Esq., Hon. Mr. J. J. Shaw
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., A. O. Lang, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. F. B. Holyoak, J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
Acting Manager:
Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
& PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local
CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS
received for one year or shorter periods
in local Currency and Sterling on terms
which will be quoted on application.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1920. [8]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves ... Frs. 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,
Batambang, Mongtze, Shanghai,
Canton, Nanning, Singapore,
Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin,
Haiphong, Peking, Tonkin,
Hankow, Phnom-Penh, Vladivostok,
Hanoi, Pondichery.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte
de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque
de Paris et de Puy-de-Dôme; Crédit
Industriel et Commercial; Société
Générale.
In LONDON: The National Provincial and
Union Bank of England Ltd.;
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange
business transacted.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. [76]